Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1806. [No. 1758.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,
Capt. Hewes;
Burthen about 850 barrels, is nearly a new vessel, sails well, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle.

November 4. d

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
30 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. Janney.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 sals. flour.

E. J.

September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so. d

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connections, who writes a good hand. For further particulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer,

July 30. d

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead canisters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by
Tunis Craven.

Nov. 1. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 20th, 1806.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 hhds. Maryland Tobacco.

Oct. 18. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of Slates, of an excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single.

November 8.

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship
Enterprize,
Captain Colcord;
Sails fast, about twenty-six hundred barrels burthen—will take freight on moderate terms. Advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3. d

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,
3000 *weight excellent* BUTTER,
In small firkins, suitable for family use.

November 5 d

RECEIVED,

By the William and John, captain Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.
6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold on liberal terms.

November 5 d

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,
A few quarter casks Port Wine,
Of a superior quality, and for sale by
James Nutt & Co.

Oct. 27. At their Store on King-Street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber,
A consignment of SEGARS, of the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23, d

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks English, French and German. A line, addressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be duly attended to.

November 3. a

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprize, Capt. Colcord, from Liverpool, laying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE,
A CARGO OF SALT,
Consisting of
500 sacks Liverpool stored,
3000 bushels do. coarse.
For terms apply to
William Hodgson.

November 3. d.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale, by
Mordecai Miller.

August 14. d

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marsalla wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sage
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by
Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10. d

The Subscriber

Informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Cazenove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—
—CONSISTING OF—
Superfine, Fine, and Forreft } *Cloths.*
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchestry,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfthicks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Trashings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Platillas,
White and brown Rolls,
Burboon Gurrahs,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of taylors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for ready money. He hopes to meet with that encouragement his attention to business may seem to merit from a generous public.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitchen and granery at Broad Creek, in Maryland, (having an unexpired lease for the same) with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, containing a number of excellent apple trees—the ground equal to any for a garden—It is also an excellent stand for a tavern or blacksmith shop, either of which would be immensely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a proper manner. The terms will be made easy by early application as above.

November 5. dtf

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

District of Columbia County of Alexandria, ff.

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, *complainants.*
vs.
Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M'Iver, *defendants.*
} *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26. d2m

Dr. REES's
CYCLOPÆDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.
Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of *Robert L. Jamieson*, who lately took the benefit of the insolvent law, are requested to meet, on Friday evenings, at 7 o'clock, at Mott's tavern, on business where they are all concerned.

November 18. d4t

For Liverpool—direct,

The Ship
LEONIDAS,
Capt. *M'Kenzie*;
Will sail in all this month. For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply on board or to

James Patton.

November 13. d

Tanner's Oil.

A few barrels of *Tanner's Oil*, for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have also now Landing,
6 Puncheons Grenada Rum,
Barrels, half barrels, kids New Beef,
30 Boxes Codfish.

Nov. 15. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

450 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt, on board the brig Comet, Capt. Grow, from Portland, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle:

Who have also landing from said Brig,
30 barrels New-England Rum,
32 do. Tanners Oil,
170 boxes Brown Soap.

November 17 d

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made by Robert Smith to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due to Henry Tabscott, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday, the 6th of December next, a HOUSE and LOT, on Fairfax-street, nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Dean's. The lot fronts 40 feet on the street, and extends back 123 feet 6 inches—the house is a frame 2 stories, completely finished, [except painting] with a kitchen adjoining. The sale will take place between the hours of two and four o'clock in the evening, on the premises

Robert Moss.

November 17.

Dancing & Fencing.

MONSIEUR MORAN
OFFERS to teach 20 scholars *DANCING* according to the English and French fashion—Also, to teach the young Ladies to WALK *well*, and to come in and go out of a room gracefully, and to hold up their heads and turn out their toes, which is not generally attended to. Terms of tuition will be low, owing to *necessity*. Three dollars entrance and Five dollars for the first quarter, and afterwards Eight dollars a quarter from each scholar.

He will teach in a room next to Mr. Bacon's store, King street. Apply at Mr. Sellers's Music room.

Any gentleman wishing to be taught the polite and necessary art of *FENCING* will be attended to every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. M. Moran will open school on Monday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to teach Dancing.

Nov. 13. 6t

William F. Gird,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, King-street, near Mott's Tavern,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A handsome assortment of English Watches:
AND HAS ON HAND,
A few good Clocks, with or without cases; table and tea-spoons; sugar-tongs: gold and gilt ear-rings; gold and gilt finger-rings; gold and gilt breast-pins; silver thimbles; gold mounted combs; chains; seals; keys—and a variety of other articles in the jewellery line—which will be sold on moderate terms.

November 15. co3t

N. B. A JOURNEYMAN Watch-Maker wanted.

Fall Goods.

JOHN LLOYD,
Has received per the Leonidas, and William and John,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS,
Which will be sold on the usual terms.

November 3. d6t.co3w

From the WESTERN WORLD.

THE people of Kentucky have been published from the Ohio Gazette, which has its origin and stand at Marietta, and which is supposed to be under the influence of colonel Burr, a paper in which the idea of DISUNION by the Alleghany mountains is so openly avowed, and publicly advocated. This is but the idea of the *Spanish Associates*, upon a more extensive scale, and with a more imposing aspect. The man who is held up in the front, and at the head of this new plan of dismembering the union of the states, is now among us. While his secret and mysterious movements indicate the management and combination of some plan of operations, which will not bear the public view and examination. It is announced as a fact, and doubtless is true, that a number of gun boats & a schooner of a singular construction, are preparing for this man, on the Ohio river. These can but be considered as preparations for some military expedition. But whether it is intended for the Spanish mines of Santa Fee, for the city of New Orleans, or the Spanish territory on the gulf of Mexico, or elsewhere, is all uncertainty and conjecture. Yet that a blow is to be struck somewhere, I have no doubt.

We are taught to believe that this man's fortunes are such as to tempt him to desperate enterprizes; his genius capable of planning those which are bold and extensive. It is believed he holds no public commission, nor any authority under the United States. It seems incredible that the president of the federal government should know and connive at an armament or equipment of hostile vessels, within the United States, under the direction of an American citizen, or any other without public authority: and therefore we must suppose the president uninformed of the fact. We must hope that so soon as he is informed, effectual means will be resorted to, for the suppression of these measures, now conspiring to commit the peace and dignity of the United States, with a neighboring nation; or what is even equally probable, to effect *a disunion of the states*, and a dismemberment of the American republic.

We would hope that this will be prevented by the vigilance of the government, and the good sense of the people roused to indignation against those who dare to plot their disunion. We would hope that upon the meeting of congress a law will be passed with suitable provisions, to meet all machinations against the union; and to punish with adequate severity attempts at private armament within its limits. For it is the government which must fix the sentiments of the people; without effectual measures on the part of the government, what are the peaceable and well disposed citizens to think? Where are they to fly for protection against the secret plots and wicked projects of the *bold conspirator or the unprincipled demagogue?*

But these reflections open a scene which must awaken the feelings and excite the interest, of every friend to his country, who duly appreciates the importance of union.

We have already seen an attempt made to expose a set of men among us, who some years since were engaged in a scheme of disunion; I mean the Spanish associates; and we have seen the desperate efforts which have been made to suppress the enquiry; to destroy the reputation and credit of those who were supposed to be making the necessary developement. We have seen certain newspapers, devoted to the service of the conspirators, and writers prostituted to misrepresent the truth; and to impose falsehood on the public mind. By these means, under the official influence of some of the implicated characters, the public opinion is divided, and the attention of the people diverted from the real object of enquiry, to other matters of little importance to the question. Thus truth and falsehood come to be confounded; the distinctions which should characterise virtue and vice, are lost, and the traitor to his country holds the place of the honest citizen. In this way is the public mind to be corrupted; in this way are the people to be prepared for conspiracy, insurrection and disunion. When it shall be clearly manifested that the public mind will bear the traitor in high office, that it will frown on those who shall dare to oppose him, and when the sympathies of the people can be enlisted on the side of the guilty, then shall we be ripe for revolution; then shall we see spring up among us such men as the Roman Marius Scylla, Cataline and Cæsar. For it will then be evident that the public virtue necessary to sustain a republican government exists no more. And nothing but foreign war could keep the parts of the union together; nor would the dissoluted parts long retain, if they should assume the republican form. Such is the lesson taught us by the history of other nations.

The people if divided on the subject of union, will be made to conquer themselves by playing the one part against the other. To divide the people will therefore be a primary object with the conspirators, past and present. Since "divide and conquer" is a maxim as old as ambition itself. This is the doctrine which the enemies of the American union, perfectly understood; it is a principle to which they never loose sight. Divide the people of any country and a small military force settles the question of government. Thus has France conquered, as well the republics as the monarchies of Europe. And thus may any people be conquered who permit their loyalty and love of country to be corrupted. Thus may the American union be dissolved, when once the people shall cherish and support those who are publicly convicted of holding principles, and advocating measures of disunion.

The Spanish association was but the germ of the present conspiracy, against the union, as Marius Scylla, and Catiline produced in Cæsar the conqueror of his country.

In 1783 the Kentucky Spanish Association was reduced to a plan which had its definite objects; its views were unfolded by the associates, and happily defeated at that time by a manifestation of the public will. But the people were never awakened to a full sense of their danger, and having escaped the mischief, they quietly set themselves down, and seem to have retained no suspicion, but with little or no effect, yielded themselves up to the rule of those who would have betrayed them. While the conspirators possessing much of the wealth of the country, a great share of personal influence, but above all most of the official power of the old district of Kentucky, by combining, by keeping each others secret; by concealing each others crimes; and by mutually supporting each others claims to office and emoluments, have contrived to occupy most of the important public offices under the charge of government. Nor has there been any man who dared to oppose them, without feeling the effect of their power, and their malice, either in his property, his reputation, or his just claims to public promotion. I do not mean to be particular, but I would awaken the public recollection, to which I fear not to appeal upon these observations. To which I will add another: The Spanish Associates have been uniformly disaffected to the government of the union, and under various pretexts have contrived to disaffect a great portion of the people, and some times, at some places, almost to the extreme of insurrection. Under the present administration of the general government, they have been quiet in their places, and no doubt gratified at seeing the government losing its energy and respectability: its sinews relaxed; its nerves untoned; its whole system debilitated; its visage marked with old age; and its gait tending rapidly to dissolution; the point at which they aimed; and from which it can only be recovered by a sense of the disease on the part of the people, with whom it rests to apply the proper remedy. A foreign war, however to be deprecated, which should press particularly upon the western part of the union, is perhaps an exception to the universality of the preceding observations and would have a tendency to excite sympathy and cement the union.

This state of things, so afflicting and alarming to the real friend of his country, has given rise to a new conspiracy for effecting disunion; the outline of which we see traced in the publication from Ohio.—The means to produce the end will be various, yet reduceable to two primary agents, persuasion and force. With these the people are to be assailed, and unless they are prepared for resistance; unless the weapons of the conspirators can be turned with effect against themselves, their purposes will be accomplished.

Solemnly impressed by a view of the scene before me, *greatly devoted to the union of America*, and confidently believing that the great body of the people are possessed of public virtue and attached to the union: I have felt it a duty to sound the alarm; to awaken the people to a sense of their danger; and attempt to rally them round the standard of the union; and to call forth an expression of their will, upon a subject so momentous to their future peace and happiness.

In this attempt, I shall not be charged with personal motives, for they are lost in the magnitude of the subject. Besides, it is upon the occasion and the feeling which it excites, that I rely for attention. It is the facts and the sentiments, and not the signature, that should influence public opinion. Was there another to perform this task, I would forego it with cheerfulness.

Indeed I know that the man who addresses you, with the hope of raising you from your present fatal security, and of convincing your judgments, that the union is in danger, should be little less than a messenger from heaven: such is your confidence in your present rulers: nor do I wish to diminish that confidence. But I well know that an awakened apprehension of danger, on the part of the people, naturally begets vigilance on the part of the governors who prize their safety. I know that a man who addresses a great and magnanimous people, with the hope of commanding their attention, ought to be charged with a gospel, or revelation; and such is the importance of the subject that I now offer to your consideration; and such the people whom I address. Great and magnanimous they may continue to be. It is but to assume their natural and just character in the American union; it is but to manifest a manly determination to oppose and to punish, upon all proper occasions, the *intriguer* and *conspirator* in favor of disunion. It is but to take a firm and dignified stand among the western states, in *support of the federal government.*—In this point of view, the local situation of Kentucky is all commanding. Were it necessary to resort to argument to enforce a conviction of these truths, and had I a mind powerful as the storm, and penetrating as the lightning; I would devote its energies to so grateful and brilliant an acquisition, but I take them to be self evident.

Had I the tongues of Saints and Angels I would exert their utmost eloquence to impress on your minds, *the importance of union—Union!* an idea inspired by heaven itself, when in the councils of its benevolence, it determined to make this with the Atlantic portions of America, *free and independent.* An idea confirmed by the omnipotent God of battles, when he gave to our infant struggles the palm of success and the laurel of victory. An idea which should be endeared to the heart of every citizen of the United States, by the recollection of an arduous war, a glorious peace and an ample territory. An idea which should excite in the mind of every such citizen, a degree of enthusiasm when he surveys within the comprehension of his country a variety of general climates, a diversity of fruitful soils, and a multiplicity of convenient and spacious harbors—The sources of health, wealth and prosperity, union! Rapturous thought! It associates whatever is most desirable to man, and most amiable in life. In union! there are peace, safety and happiness, there are laws, justice, and humanity, there are morals, religion and piety—there are the sympathies of the heart, the charities of the soul, and elegancies, comforts and decorations of life. There are riches, honor, and glory; domestic tranquility, eternal security, civil liberty, and national independence.

In disunion! what a melancholy and distressing contrast; separate confederacies or state sovereignties; the perpetual rivals and inveterate enemies of each other. Hence, ruthless jealousy, hot contention and bloody war. Heavy expenses, dissolute morals, private misery and public distress.

These observations or predictions, need no reasoning to enforce their truth.—For if we cannot live in union we cannot live in peace. The rest follows in a train of war. Let us then penetrate ourselves with the conviction that union is all important and essential. Let us teach it as a moral precept to our children, and practice on it as a religious tenet ourselves. Let us guard it as a sacred deposit entrusted to our care by the hand of heaven; and protect it from abuse as we would the alter of our holy religion. Let us believe that it is to our temporal happiness what a faith in Jesus Christ is to our future felicity.

These are the tidings which I announce, and the seals of reason and experience, attest their truth.

As the conspirators open their views, they will be noticed by,

AN OBSERVER.

NOTICE.

The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 8. d4w

FOREIGN ADVICES,

From London papers received at the office of the Political and Commercial Register.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

The following is the remarkable Act of Confederation of the RHENISH LEAGUE correctly in detail, an abstract of which was given in the STAR of Monday last:—

RATISBON, August 2.

Whereas his majesty the emperor of the French, and their majesties the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg—their electorial highness the arch-chancellor and the elector of Baden—his imperial highness the duke of Berg, and their highnesses the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, the princes of Nassau Weilbourg, and Nassau Usingen, of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and Hohenzollern Siegmaringen, Salm-Salm, and Salm Kyrburg, Isenburg Birstein, and Lichtenstein—the duke of Ahremberg, and the count of Leyer—being desirous to secure through proper stipulations, the internal and external peace of southern Germany, which as experience for a long period and recently has shewn, can derive no kind of guarantee from the existing German constitution, have appointed to be their plenipotentiaries to this effect, namely, his majesty the emperor of the French, Ch. Maurice Talleyrand, duke of Benevento, minister of his foreign affairs—his majesty the king of Bavaria, his minister plenipotentiary A. Von Ceto—his majesty the king of Wirtemberg, his state minister the count of Wintzingerode.—The elector archchancellor, his ambassador extraordinary the count of Beust. The elector of Baden, his cabinet minister the baron of Reitzenstein—His imperial highness the duke of Berg, baron Von Schele—The landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, his ambassador extraordinary baron von Pappenheim—The princes of Nassau Weilburg and Usingen, baron Von Cagern—The princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Siegmaringen, major Von Fischer—The prince of Isenburg, Birstein, his privy councillor M. Von Gretzen—The duke of Ahsemberg, and the count of Leyen, Mr. Durand St. Andre—who have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. The states of the contracting princes [enumerated as in the preamble] shall be forever separated from the Germanic Body, and united by a particular confederation, under the designation of "The Confederated States of the Empire."

II. All the laws of the empire, by which they have been hitherto bound, shall be in future null and without force, with the exception of the statutes relative to debts determined in the recess of the deputation of 1803, and in the paragraph upon the navigation to be funded upon the shipping tolls, which statutes shall remain in full vigor and execution.

III. Each of the contracting princes renounces such of his titles as refer to his connection with the German empire, and they will on the 1st of August, declare their entire separation from it.

IV. The elector arch chancellor shall take the title of prince primate and most eminent highness [given in French altesse eminentissime] which title shall convey no prerogative derogatory to the entire sovereignty which every one of the contracting princes shall enjoy.

V. The elector of Baden, the duke of Berg, and the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt shall take the titles of grand dukes, and enjoy the rights, honors and prerogatives belonging to the kingly dignity. Their rank and precedence shall be in the same order as they are mentioned in article I. The chief of the houses of Nassau shall take the title of duke, and the count of Leyen that of prince.

VI. The affairs of the confederation shall be discussed in a congress of the union [dicte] whose place of sitting shall be in Frankfort, and the congress shall be divided into two colleges, the kings and princes.

VII. The members of the league must be independent of every foreign power. They cannot in any wise enter into any other service but that of the states of the confederation and its allies. Those who have been hitherto in the service of a foreign power, and chuse to adhere to it shall abdicate their principality in favor of their children.

VIII. Should any of the said princes be disposed to alienate the whole or any part of his sovereignty, he can only do it in favor of the confederates.

IX. All disputes which may arise among the members of the league shall be settled in the assembly at Frankfort.

X. In this the prince primate shall preside, and when it shall happen that the two colleges have to deliberate upon any subject, he shall then preside in the college of kings, and the duke of Nassau in that of the princes.

XI. The time when the congress of the league, or either of the colleges shall have particularly to assemble, the manner of the convocation, the subjects upon which they may have to deliberate, the manner of forming their conclusions, and putting them in execution, shall be determined in a fundamental statute, which the prince primate shall give in proposition, within a month after the notification presented at Ratisbon. This statute shall be approved of by the confederated states; this statute shall also regulate the respective rank of the members of the college of princes.

XI. The emperor shall be proclaimed protector of the confederation. On the demise of the primato, he shall, in such quality, as often name the successor.

XIII. His majesty the king of Bavaria cedes to the king of Wirtemberg the lordship of Wiesensteig, and renounces the rights which he might have upon Weiblingen, on account of Burgau.

XIV. His majesty the king of Wirtemberg makes over to the grand duke of Berg the county of Bondorff, Breuntingen and Villengen, the part of the territory of the latter city, which lies on the right bank of the Brignetz, and the city of Tuttlingen, with the manor of the same name belonging to it on the right bank of the Danube.

XV. The grand duke of Baden cedes to the king of Wirtemberg the city and territory of Biebrack, with their dependencies.

XVI. The duke of Nassau cedes to the grand duke of Berg the city of Dantz and its territory.

XVII. His majesty the king of Bavaria shall unite to his states the city and territory of Nuremberg, and the Teutonic comitials of Rohr and Waldstetten.

XVIII. His majesty the king of Wirtemberg shall receive the lordship of Wittgenstein, the city and territory of Biebrach, with their dependencies, the cities of Waldsee and Schettingen, the comitial lands of Karpfenburg, Laucheim and Alschausen, with the exception of the lordship of Hohenfeld and the abbey of Weiblingen.

XIX. The grand duke of Baden shall receive the lordship of Bondorff, the cities of Vreulingen, Villengen and Tuttlingen, the parts of their territories which are given to him in article XIV. and along with these the commitials of Bolten and Freyburg.

XX. The grand duke of Berg shall receive the city and territory of Deutz, the city and manor of Koningswinter, and the manor of Wistick, as ceded by the duke of Nassau.

XXI. The grand duke of Darmstadt shall unite to his states the burgraviat of Friedberg, taking to himself the sovereignty only during the lifetime of the present possessor, and the whole at his death.

XXII. The prince primate shall take possession of the city of Frankfort on the Maine and its territory, as his sovereign property.

XXIII. The prince of Hohenzollern Saigmaringen shall receive as his sovereign property the lordships of Aschberg and Hohenfels depending on the comitial of Alschausen, the convents of Klosterwald and Haltzthal, and the sovereignty over the imperial equestrian estates that lie in his dominions, and in the territory to the north of the Danube, wherever his sovereignty extends, namely, the lordships of Gamerdingen and Hottingen.

XXIV. The members of the confederation shall exercise all the rights of sovereignty hence forward as follow:

His majesty the king of Bavaria, over the principality of Schwartzenberg, the county of Castell, the lordships of Speinfeld and Wissenheid, the dependancies of the principality of Hohenlohe, which are included in the margraviate of Anspach, and the territory of Rothenburg, namely, the great manors of Schillingsfust and Kirchberg, the county of Sterastein, the principality of Oettingen, the possessions of the prince of La Tour to the north of the principality of Neuburg, the county of Edelstetten, the possessions of the prince and of the count of Fugger, the burgraviat of Winterrieden; lastly, the lordships of Buxheim and Tannhausen, and over the entire of the highway from the Memmingen to the Lindau.

His majesty the king of Wirtemberg, over the possessions of the prince and count of Trouchess Waldburgh, the counties of Baindt, Egloff, Guttensell, Hechbach, Ysuy, Koenigsek, Aulendorff, Ochsenhausen, Roth, Shussenried and Wiessenau, the lordship of Miettengen and Luningen, New Ravensburg, Thanheim, Warthausen and Weingarten, with the exception of the lordship of Haguenau; the possessions of the prince of Thurn, with the exception of those not mentioned above; the lordship of Strassberg and manor of Ostraiz, the lordships of Gundelfingen and Neussen, the parts of the county of Limburg Gaildorf, which his majesty does not possess, all the unalienated possessions of the princes of Hohenlohe, and over a part of the manor formerly belonging to Mentz, Krautheim, on the left bank of the Jaxt.

The grand duke of Baden over the principality of Feurstenberg (with the exception of the lordships of Gundelfingen and Neussen) also over Trochtelfingen, Jungenau, and the part of the manor of Moeskirch, which lies on the left bank of the Danube, over the lordship of Hagenau, county of Thuengen, landgraviat Klettgau, manors Neidenau and Billigheim, principality of Leiningen, the possessions of Lowenstein Wertheim, upon the left bank of the Maine (with the exception of the county of Lowenstein) and the lordships of Hasbach, Brennberg and Habitzheim; and lastly over the possessions of the princes of Salm Reiferscheid Krautheim to the north of the Jaxt.

(To be continued.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

JAMAICA, October 4.

"On Tuesday last we were much gratified by seeing 2 vessels coming into Lucea, with the British flag flying over the Spanish colors; and from the prize master had the following account: that the Stork and Superieure, with the Pike and Flying Fish, had proceeded to a small port on the South side of Cuba, called Batabano, where they succeeded in carrying the fort of eight eighteen pounders, by the prompt bravery and exertion of captain Rushworth and fifty men, who landed about two miles distant, and who made their way through a morass up to their middle, and though fired at by an ambushing party of whom they killed and wounded several, the rest fled leaving captain R. and his party in possession of the fort. They then spiked the guns, and hauled down the Spanish flag. At the same time the Superieure, Pike and Flying Fish, were boarding and sending out the different prizes, viz. one brig and seven schooners and also burnt and destroyed six vessels of different kinds, which they could not take away—— This pleasing intelligence is fully confirmed by the arrival here of the ship Stork and Superieure, with all the prizes. On board of one of the prizes were found two thousand dollars, the others principally laden with cocoa, wine, mahogany, fustic and dry goods.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

Revolution in Hayti.

By advices from Cape-Francois, via Alexandria, information is received that the Emperor Dessalines had been assassinated. It appears that previous to this event he had ordered the General Capau at Port de Paix, and General Beauves at the Cape to be shot—which was obeyed. Several other of his principal officers had also been executed previous to his death. No certain accounts of the situation of the Americans are received, but the Island is stated to have been in a great ferment, &c. &c. It is expected that this day's mail will furnish more ample details.

Arrived, schooner Hazzard, from Barracoa, in said sch'r came passengers, capt. Croudhill, and Mr. Sheppard of Alexandria, and Mr. Dilhorn of Philadelphia. Captain Croudhill was taken in the brig Washington, on the 13th Sept on his passage from Alexandria to Jamaica; when taken, Cape Francois bore S. by E. distant 10 leagues; the vessel that captured him was called the Dolphin, a schooner commanded by one Bowman, of 2 carriage guns and 100 men fitted out from the city of St. Domingo by general Ferrand, and is called a national vessel. When captain Croudhill was brought to br the said sch'r they boarded him, and with drawn daggers drove the captain and the whole of his crew, without enquiry or ceremony, into the boat, with what they had on, and not permitting them to take an article of cloathing with them; they then manned the brig with what they called a prize-master (a villain) and 11 men, and ordered her as they said for the city of St. Domingo. Captain Croudhill and his ship's company was kept on board the privateer which arrived in Barracoa on the 16th, 3 days after the capture, where they were turned ashore, naked and friendless, without even the assistance of a consul. On the 25th Sept. 12 days after the capture, this villainous prize-master with his piratical crew came to Barracoa, in the two boats to join the privateer, they having finally lost the vessel and cargo, on some part of the Caicos, the particulars of which we could not learn.

What is still more aggravating in this piratical captain, Mr. Dilling who was a prisoner on board and understands the French language reports as follows:

That while the sch'r was running up with the brig, and at the distance of two leagues, it was determined by the captain of the privateer to make a prize of her; in consequense of which when he sent the prize-master and crew on board, he signed his name on blank paper for the villain to fill up his own instructions—thus has captain Croudhill lost his fine new brig and cargo, of which he was a considerable part owner himself, loaded with flour, Indian corn and bread, and in a fair and legal commerce.

Mr. Dilling, who was supercargo of the schooner Come-by-Chance, was captured about three hours before, by the same vessel, and treated nearly in the same manner; she schooner was commanded by captain Gamble, and bound from Philadelphia to St. Jago-de-Cuba; she was sent to Barracoa, where they plundered her of every article of the vessel, and also made a considerable breach on the cargo before her trial, which was to take place in St. Domingo.

SHIPWRECK.

Cast away on the beach at Cape Hatteras on the 25th ult. the brig John and James of Charleston, captain Garman, master. Sailed from Boston on Tuesday 21st October, bound to Charleston, cargo rum, chocolate, butter, &c. Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Claude, Messrs. Bigsby, Lothrop, Waldoe, Manson and O. Sullivan. Upon leaving the roads of Nantasket, light wind from NNW. but gradually increased until we reached the Vineyard, when it came on fresh from NNE. and so continued. On Thursday took the sun (weather remarkably pleasant) and found ourselves in the latitude of N. York; towards evening became a little hazy; and on Friday too cloudy to get an observation, weather notwithstanding tolerably pleasant with a moderate sea; at twelve o'clock on Friday night the moon appeared, and every prospect, as was supposed, of fair weather; but to our astonishment and horror on Saturday morning, at about half past five o'clock, we were roused from our births by a violent sea pouring through our sky lights. Among the passengers a scene of confusion was the natural result; but our fears were partially hushed by the mate's (whose watch it was) informing us, upon his being questioned by the captain, that we had only shipped a sea. All was now quiet; but alas! Only for a moment, for we instantly felt too sensibly, that our first fears were right, and that we were on some shore or shoal. The first report from the seamen was, that we were on the shoals of Cape Hatteras: but to our joy, if such a sensation could enter the bosom of man at such a distressing period, we found ourselves within a few yards of the beach.—Thus were we by the ever watchful care of an Almighty God, snatched from a watery grave, and once more safely landed.—Several of the inhabitants of the island were upon the shore; their intentions appeared friendly, and we cherished the hope that we should by their assistance be enabled to pursue our journey. The first day we waited patiently, under assurance from Mr. Baum, that by the second morning our baggage should be on board a small vessel we had chartered to carry us to Edenton; from whence we understood we could procure an immediate conveyance by land or water, to Charleston. The next day passed as the preceding. We then began to suspect (what we afterwards found to be the fact) that this Baum's intention was to keep us with him while there was a probability of gaining a cent.

We advised with each other, and came to a determination that if they would give us no assistance we would assist each other (though fatigued almost to death with the distresses we had undergone) and drop in the attempt, or take our goods and baggage from the beach to the vessel we had hired When this *man of humanity, Baum*, found we were resolute, he *very good naturedly* offered us the services of his negroes; but did not forget to make an exorbitant charge as will appear from the following statement, *for he was particularly uniform in one respect*; which was *his charges*. Our fare consisted of nothing but stewed pork and sweet potatoes (bread we provided principally ourselves) for which he charged each person one dollar per day.

Before we close our detail of this unfortunate occurrence we deem it but justice to the captain to declare that he gave the most marked attention to his shipwrecked passengers; and that from the moment our situation was discovered, he acted honestly the part of a tar. From the little conversation we have had with him since our landing, it appears he attributes the accident to the incorrectness of his compass, or the uncommon force of the current.

NORFOLK, November 14.

Arrived, sch'r. Margarer K. Bayly, Reilly, 17 days from St. Bartholomews. Left there, Oct. 19, brig Resolution, of Philadelphia, from St. Domingo; schooner Spy, of Baltimore, from and bound for St. Domingo: schooner Harriot, of Alexandria—Oct. 21, in lat. 25, 50, long. 64, 29, spoke British ship Boyd, of and from London, bound to St. Domingo, with a cargo of dry goods.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

A French paper (the Publiciste) inserts a letter from Hamburg, of the 14th of September, containing, among others, the following remarks:

"When the king of Sweden makes manifestoes, or preparations for war against France, Europe is quiet; not a town looks upon itself as menaced—

"When Prussia arms, and appears to defy France, one is astonished—— one is apprehensive of the storm which she draws upon the north of Germany. Prussia arms ——What are her grievances? What are her hopes? It is easier to find the grievances which the French government has had against that power, and the wrongs it has pardoned——The whole regret of the French generals at the battle of Austerlitz, was that the Prussians were not engaged in it——What must not the king of Prussia have feared at that time?——His grand uncle, Frederick II. had not been provoked so much as the emperor Napoleon, when, in lowering the power of Saxony, he said,

"*I shall find in the elector's palace the treaty which binds him against me.*"

"In fact he did find it there; but Napoleon did not condescend to go and examine the archives of Berlin; yet, by undertaking an expedition *then*, and even at *this day* so EASY he would have satisfied the deep resentment of the two powers whom he had vanquished as much as the warlike wishes of his army; and as that sentiment which governs heroes, indignation against perfidy!—— Napoleon saved the states, and even the honor of the king of Prussia——Prussia did not expiate the criminal and mercenary policy of baron Hardenberg——Napoleon keeps rewards in store for frankness and fidelity—to these titles Prussia has no great claim; but he grants no premiums for the detestable principles which the English government has endeavored to extend——Here [Hamburg] the utmost apprehensions are entertained. We tremble for the north of Germany—The only hope we have is the known wisdom of *some* sovereigns.

Mammoth Cabbages.

Mr. Simeon Tracy, of Richmond, Massachusetts, raised the last season a large number of cabbages, some of which he brought to this market last week, when one of them, a solid head, was examined, stripped for boiling, and measured four feet in circumference, and weighed 3 ounces over *fourteen pounds*.

Hudson Bee.

A POTATOE.

The season has been remarkable for the growth of all vegetables and roots: we ought in a particular manner to be thankful. A potatoe 30 inches long, and 14 in circumference was this year raised in the neighborhood of John Lawshe, Chilisquake township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Norwich Argus.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of *Robert B. Jameson* are requested to meet on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Mott's tavern, on business where they are all concerned.

November 18. d4t

Malaga Wine.

60 quarter-casks of the best quality *Mountain Wine*, for sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 19. d

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *John Dunlap*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 19th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of November, 1806.

Samuel Craig, } *Ex'rs.*
Wm. Herbett, }

November 19. 2aw6w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the executors,

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE*, with a good *GARDEN*, on Gibbon street.

July 25. law

ATTENTION!

Richard Lee & Son,

Request those persons who value their health to observe, that

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Ricketts's and Newton's,

Is appointed their agent for Alexandria,

AND HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Patent and Family Medicines,

From their Medicine Warehouse,

BALTIMORE.

THE above Richard Lee and Son is father and brother to the deceased Richard Lee, of New York, and have prepared those valuable medicines for upwards of seven years, from the original receipts now in our possession. This public notice is rendered necessary by imitations of them having been lately advertised for sale in New York, Philadelphia, and other places. Effectually to counteract such unprincipled attempts we wish the public to be informed, that the genuine medicines are only prepared by Richard Lee and Son, Baltimore, and sold by Nicholas Hingston, Alexandria—Messrs. Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill, Washington—Ninian Magruder, druggist, Georgetown, and no where else in the above places *N. B.* The signature of Richard Lee and Son is on the outside wrappers, without which, none are genuine.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers is recommended

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared by Richard Lee and Son, Baltimore.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine have proved ineffectual. Not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail; which, unless early attended to, and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, bring on dropsies, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints of a most dangerous & alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of; but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, it very often fails; children and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Is confidently recommended as an invaluable medicide for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period, of lifebad lyings in, &c.

LEE'S ELIXER,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, astmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions. To parents who may have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder, to which children are liable; the Elixer is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges,

Which have, within six years past, cured upwards of one hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends other remedies.

Dr. Larou's Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal complaints.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them, after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific, is equal to its surprising efficacy; its operation is so gentle that it is given to patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseperable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

LEE'S CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for speedily removing corns, root and branch, without giving pain.

DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth & Gums

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

N. B. Liberal allowance to wholesale purchasers on application to

Richard Lee and Son,

Baltimore.

November 10

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.

B. Sanderson, deceased.

September 18. 60

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Tuesday, the 25th day of November next, the subscriber intends offering for sale, at public vendue, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, of a superior quality, suitable for genteel families—consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, a Mahogany Side-Board, Secretary and Book-Case, Dining Tables, Chests of Drawers, Bureaus, Card and other Tables, one eight-day clock, and a quantity of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit will be given for a great part of the property. The terms of sale will be made knowa at the time and place of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

As the subscriber is selling off to pay his debts, those who have claims against him and wish to become purchasers, their bids will be considered as cash, and those that purchase to the amount of their claims, will be allowed 8 per cent. discount. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue until all is sold, or as much as may be sufficient to settle my affairs: and the subscriber hopes that those indebted to him will be equally liberal and come forward and settle their accounts.

THOMAS JONES,

Lanesville, Loudoun county, 13 miles from Leesburg, on the Alexandria road

November 3 2aw3w

To be Rented.

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply

H. HOOE.

July 28. law

GERMAN GOODS.

104 packages now landing from the ship Hero, capt. Cole, from Bremen, which will he sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Young.

October 3: d6t-1aw6t

☞ CASH, and the highest price given for Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Turnpike Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that an election will be held for a President, four Directors and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year, at the house of John Gooding, in Fairfax county, on the first Monday in December next.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer*
Of L. R. Turnpike Company.

November 17. 2aw1stDec

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

HAS RECEIVED

Per the ship LEONIDAS, *and* BOSTON, *from Liverpool—and the* WOLF, *from London,*

The greater part of his FALL ASSORTMENT:

And daily expects the residue by the ship William and John.

September 22. d1wcotf

☞ *REMOVAL.*

The Subscriber has removed his Store to King street, opposite the Washington Tavern.

Where he has for Sale,

By the piece or package, some of which are entitled to dk

Burlaps, oznaburgs and ticklenburgs,
Hessians and brown rolls,
White and brown platilles,
Round & white yarn dowlass,
Bocadillas and quadruple Silesias,
German shirting and sheeting linens,
Superfine and second cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchestry,
Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,
Plains, kerseys, and Kendal cottons
Rose and striped blankets,
Worsted and mill'd hose,
Cotton and silk ditto
Plain and furniture dimities
Ginnaes and calicoes,
Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed ginghams,
Cambric muslins and cambric dimities,
A variety of plain and fancy muslins
Flanders laces and edgings
An elegant assortment of ribbands
Satins, lutestrings, pelongs and sarsnets
Silk, picnic and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves
Silk velvets and silk shawls
Split straw and Leghorn bonnets
¼ and ⅛ Irish linens
Shirting and apron checks
White and colored threads
Durants, wildboars and bombazetts
Russia sheetings and ravens ducks
Gurrahs, baftas, copas and mamoodies
Gilly's and common check handkerchiefs
Fresh imperial tea in small chests
Scotch and rappee snuff in kegs and boxes
M, F, FF, and eagle Brandywine gunpowder, in kegs

And a variety of other articles all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11. s-tu&th

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON's TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred and Roberts*, plaintiffs, and *Samuel Hough* and there defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } Com'rs

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.) 2aw8w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN FOSTER, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 26th of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted the reto are requested to makeimmediate payment to the subscriber, or to *James Sanderson*, of Alexandria, who is duly empowered to act for me.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1806.

Henry Thompson,
Executor.

Sept. 24. 2aw3w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the assembly of Virginia, at their next session, to authorize the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, to pave the most impassible parts of the turnpike road as laid out by the Directors, and to receive tolls when they pave five miles of such parts of the road.

November 7. 2aw

Now Ready for the Press,

And will be pulished immediately after the next session of the general assembly by *Spinsel Pleasants, Jun.*

VOLUME SECOND
OF THE
REVISED CODE;
CONTAINING

A collection of all such acts of the general assembly of Virginia, of a permanent and public nature, as have been passed since the session of 1801; to which will be added, such acts of the same nature as may be passed at the session of 1806.

Together with
An APPENDIX,
In which will be inserted,

I. Such public acts as have been omitted in the last edition of the Revised Code.

II. A compilation of the several laws for the establishment of the James River, Potomac, Appomattox and Dismal Swamp Canal Companies; in all of which the state has an interest.

III. Acts for the establishment of the mutual assurance society against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia.

IV. Laws concerning the northern neck.

V. A table of fines, forfeitures, penalties and amercements, designating such as are to the use of the commonwealth; such as go towards lessening the county levy; such as belong to individuals; and such as are appropriated to any particular object.

VI. Acts for establishing turnpike roads.

VII. Acts authorising the erection of toll bridges.

All the acts comprised in this volume, have been carefully collated by a gentleman of the bar—Notes of reference to former and subsequent statutes, are annexed to each chapter, and a copious index will be given at the end of the work.

TERMS.

I. It shall be printed on on entire new type, of a size larger than that used in the last edition of the revised code, published in 1803.

II. The paper shall be of good quality, and the book, when bound, will form a volume in large octavo, to match the first volume of the same work. The number of pages cannot be ascertained, though it is expected, from the matter of which the book will be composed, (there being ninety five new chapters in the continuation from 1801 to 1805, and upwards of 100 omitted acts) that it will contain nearly as many pages as the last edition,

III. The price to subscribers will be Five Dollars, to be paid on delivery of the book—to non-subscribers the price will be considerably encreased.

*** Subscriptions are received by the publisher in Richmond.

☞ Subscribers in Alexandria, to the above work, are received at the Book Store of Robert Gray.

Little River Turnpike Road,

THE President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, having completed ten miles of the road, which has been approved and received by the persons appointed by his excellency the Governor of Virginia, to view and examine the same, have ordered that two gates be erected on said road, and that the following tolls be paid at each gate, from and after the tenth day of the present month, October, viz.

For every score of sheep, 6 1-4 cents.

For every score of hogs, 6 cents.

For every score of cattle, 12 1-2 cents, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number.

For every horse, 3 cents.

For every two wheeled riding carriage, 6 1-4 cents.

For every four wheeled riding carriage, 12 1-2 cents.

For every cart or waggon, the wheels whereof do not exceed 4 inches in breadth, 3 cents for each horse drawing the same. If the wheels exceed 4 inches and are less than 7 inches in breadth, 1 1-2 cents for each horse, &c. and where the breadth of the wheels exceed 7 inches, 1 cent for each horse drawing the same—and every mule, or ox, drawing any waggon or cart, shall be estimated, in paying the said tolls, as equal to a horse; Provided always, that return waggons and carts shall be subject to no toll whatever, unless they shall have a load exceeding five hundred weight, in which case they shall pay the same tolls as by this act established; Provided, that nothing in this act shall extend to those travelling up or down the stage road leading from Colchester to Alexandria.

October 3.

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